The Pyongyang Times

No. 37 (407) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1972 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the ChongryonCentral Standing Committee and adviser to the north-south Red Cross Full-dress talks, and the Korean press corps from Japan after receiving them

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received telegrams of greetings sent by **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, **Abdul Rahman Al Eriani**, President of the Republican Council of the Arab Republic of Yemen, and **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, supporting and welcoming the joint statement of the north and the south.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages respectively to **Salvador Allende Gossens**, President of the Republic of Chile, to Major General **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, and to Lieutenant General **Hafez Al Assad**, General Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President of the Arab Republic of Syria, in reply to the messages of greetings in which they supported and welcomed the joint statement of the north and the south.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages of greetings respectively to Major **Marien Ngouabi**, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the victory of the August revolution, the national holiday of the Congolese people, to **Zulfikar Ali Bhutto**, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the independence of Pakistan, to **Lee Kuan Yew**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the independence of Singapore, to **Suharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia, to **Albert Bernard Bongo**, President of the Republic of Gabon, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Gabon and to **Justin Tometin Ahomadegbe**, Chairman of the Presidential Council, Head of State and Chief of the Government of the Republic of Dahomey, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the independence of Dahomey.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received telegrams from **Narciso Isa Conde**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party, and **Amilcar Cabral**, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of Chongryon Central Standing Committee, Who Is to Participate in North-South Red Cross Full-dress Talks as Adviser and Korean Press Corps from Japan

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on August 26 Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), who was to participate in the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks as an adviser and the Korean press corps from Japan headed by Li Hyong Gu, Director of the Korean News Service.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of CC of the WPK and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of CC of the WPK and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of CC of the WPK and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrades Kim Dong Gyu and Kim Jung Rin, Members of the Political Committee, and Secretaries, of the CC of the WPK; Comrade Chong Jun Taek, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of CC of the WPK; Comrade Kim Man Gum, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Li Gun Mo, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of CC of the WPK and Chief Secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the WPK; Comrades Yon Hyong Muk and O Tae Bong, Secretaries of CC of the WPK; and Comrade Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people and the benevolent father of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, warmly received Comrade Kim Byong Sik and the members of the Korean press corps from Japan, firmly shaking their hands.

Having visited the longed-for socialist fatherland and had the honour of meeting Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution and benevolent father whom they had always revered deep in their hearts, Comrade Kim Byong Sik and members of the Korean press corps from Japan offered most cordial greetings and heartily and warmly extended to the fatherly Leader their best wishes for his good health and long life on behalf of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, Comrade Chairman Han Dok Su and the entire 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial talk with them and posed for a photograph.

First Vice-Chairman of Central Standing Committee of Chongryon Who Is to Take Part in North-South Red Cross Full-dress Talks as Adviser and Korean Newsmen in Japan

Arrive in Pyongyang, the Capital of Revolution

Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), arrived in Pyongyang on August 25 by special plane to attend the historic full-dress talks between the north and south Red Cross societies as an adviser of our side thanks to the solicitude of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Korean press corps headed by Li Hyong Gu, Director of the Korean News Service, also arrived here from Japan by the same plane to cover the full-dress talks.

(Continued on Page 2)

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Arranges Banquet in Honour of Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, Who Is to Participate in the North-South Red Cross Full-dress Talks as Adviser and Korean Press Corps from Japan

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet on the evening of August 26 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in honour of Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Chongryon Central Standing Committee who was to attend the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks as an adviser and the Korean press corps from Japan.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Kim Byong Sik and the members of the Korean press corps.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of CC of the WPK and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of CC of the WPK and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of CC of the WPK and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrades Kim Dong Gyu and Kim Jung Rin, Members of the Political Committee, and Secretaries, of CC of the WPK; Comrade Chong Jun Taek, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of CC of the WPK; Comrade Kim Man Gum, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade O Tae Bong, Secretary of CC of the WPK; and Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of CC of the Korean Democratic Party; Pak Shin Dok, Chairman of CC of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Pak Yong Sun, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Department Directors of CC of the WPK, Ministers of the Cabinet, functionaries of Party and government bodies and working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, and leading personnel of science, education, culture, art and the press.

Also present there were Comrade Son Song Pil, Chairman of CC of the DPRK Red Cross Society and Comrade Kim Tae Hui, head of its delegation to the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks and its members and advisers.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people and the benevolent father of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, entered the banquet hall amid the loud welcome music accompanied by Comrade Kim Byong Sik and the members of the Korean press corps from Japan, the attendants of the banquet all rose and warmly welcomed him with prolonged and thunderous applause.

The banquet opened with the playing of the Patriotic Song.

Comrades Kim Il and Kim Byong Sik spoke at the banquet.

All its attendants drank toasts to good health and a long life of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, who has always led them along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity. They also raised toasts to greater successes in the patriotic work of Comrade Chairman Han Dok Su who is infinitely loyal to the Leader, of other Chongryon functionaries and 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

The banquet was pervaded throughout with the deepest reverence of our people and the fellow countrymen in Japan for the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung who, with the destinies of the country and the nation on his shoulders, has been devoting his all to the restoration of the fatherland, the freedom and liberation of people and victory of the cause of socialism and communism throughout his life, and was pervaded with their loyal determination to continue to put their heart and soul into vigorous struggle for the reunification and eternal prosperity of the country, traversing the path of revolution under his leadership.

The Mansudae Art Troupe gave art performance at the banquet.

Full-dress Talks between DPRK and South Korean Red Cross Societies Opens in Pyongyang

The first session of the full-dress talks between the DPRK Red Cross Society and the South Korean Red Cross Society opened August 30 on a grand scale in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of the DPRK, in a stirring atmosphere when the whole land of 3,000 ri and the whole nation are aflame with a fresh desire for national reunification after the announcement of the historic north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification — independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—the principles laid down by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The opening of the full-dress talks is another significant event which will add a new page to the history of our people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and a great auspicious event for the whole nation.

The opening of this historic full-dress talks is a great victory and a proud fruition of the consistent line of our Party and Government for national reunification, set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, particularly of his famous speech on August 6 last year which opened a broad way of contacts and negotiations between the north and the south.

In his talk to correspondents of U.S. newspaper **The New York Times**, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"You asked me what is the best gift I could give to our people. It is the reunification of the country."**

The fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is deeply concerned at the national split and always eager to make our people live in a reunified country, illumined the road to reunification with the bright rays of the great *Juche* and set forth the wisest line of reunifying our split fatherland independently without any outside interference and on democratic principles by peaceful means, and he has energetically led our Party and Government and all the people to its implementation.

Now that the historic talks was opened, Pyongyang, the glorious capital, was pervaded with burning desire of its citizens to bring earlier the independent, peaceful reunification of the country with the great unity of the nation.

From early morning the Taedong-gang Hall dedicated to the opening session of the talks was crowded inside and out with newsmen of the north and the south, foreign correspondents in Pyongyang and journalists who came from various countries for coverage of the talks.

The presence of Korean newsmen who visited the homeland from Japan to cover the talks made the session more significant.

At 10 sharp, Kim Tae Hui, head, Chu Chang Jun, deputy head, and Cho Myong Il, Kung Sang Ho, Li Chong Il, Han Si Hyok and Kim Su Choi, members, of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, and advisers Yun Gi Bok, Kim Song Ryul, Kang Jang Su, Kim Byong Sik, Kim Gil Hyon, Paek Nam Jun, and O Gwang Taek entered the meeting hall.

Representatives of our political parties and social organisations invited under an agreement reached at the preliminary talks followed them.

Also taking their seats were Li Bom Sok, chief delegate, Kim Ryon Ju, alternate chief delegate, and Kim Dal Sul, Pak Son Gyu, Chong Hui Gyong, Chong Ju Nyon and So Yong Hun, members, of the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society; and its advisers Kim Jun Yop, Yang Hung Mo, Pak Jun Gyu, Ku Bom Mo, Cho Dok Song, Song Gon Ho and Li Sang Ryol.

Expressing the joy of having the historic opening session of the full-dress talks in Pyongyang, Kim Tae Hui, head of the DPRK Red Cross delegation, solemnly declared the full-dress talks between the DPRK Red Cross Society and the South Korean Red Cross Society open to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

He addressed the session, making an overall elucidation of his delegation's stand toward the talks.

Li Bom Sok, chief delegate of the south Korean side, also spoke on the occasion.

Then representatives of political parties and social organizations of our side invited to the session

(Continued on Page 3)

A scene of the first session of the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks which opened in Pyongyang

A Visit to the Korean Revolution Museum (2)

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, Outstanding Leader of Korean National Liberation Movement

In the next hall are exhibited the historical relics and materials related to the revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the father of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the outstanding leader of the Korean national liberation movement.

Stepping in the hall we cast our eyes over a map showing the dispositions of the police forces, prisons, army units and military police of the Japanese imperialists, side by side with various implements of bestial torture—evidences telling of the real nature of their fascist colonial rule over Korea. Next to them, in the centre of the wall, is shown a large picture of a green pine tree symbolizing the indomitable revolutionary spirit of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

The picture has a touching inscription *Chiwon* which signifies his revolutionary thought that one should fight to the end, getting over whatever difficulties and trials, with a far-reaching aim of achieving the independence and prosperity of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people, firmly convinced of the final victory.

Prompted by this idea of *Chiwon*, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik briskly conducted educational, cultural and political activities and trained the younger generation to be ardent patriots and stalwart revolutionaries.

On show in the museum are various materials and pictures related to his noble activities, the photos of the historic Sunhwa and Myongsin schools where he was a teacher, the bell used in the Sunhwa School, the desk he used in his home at Mangyongdae, etc.

These materials and relics produced in my mind a vivid image of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who had fought undauntedly and dedicated himself to the education of the younger generation despite the inhumane repression and persecution by the Japanese imperialists.

The museum also has on exhibition a writing of a Japanese who was a school-inspector in South Pyongan Province in 1910. It describes Mr. Kim Hyong Jik as follows:

"I remember that, at my first interview with the young teacher with a calm manner, enthusiastic and bright eyes, confident way of speech and magnanimous character somehow attracting people, I was completely fascinated by him and came to sympathize with him involuntarily."

For his strong hatred for the Japanese and ardent love of the country and for his exceptional talents and noble character, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik commanded deep respect of everyone and was able to lead the anti-Japanese struggle of the people to victory.

He said:

"Koreans must not lose their spirit as the Koreans wherever they may be. No one else will bring us Korea's independence. History proves that dependence on foreign forces leads to national ruin."

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik secretly meeting members of the Korean National Association

With a view to attaining the independence of Korea by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, without relying on others, he organized the Korean National Association, an underground anti-Japanese revolutionary organization, on March 23, 1917.

A report on the "detection and disposal of a secret organization," made by the police chief of South Pyongan Province during the Japanese imperialist rule and now displayed in the museum, reveals the aims, names of the membership and the organizing process of the Korean National Association.

Visitors get deep impression of the oil paintings on the wall showing Mr. Kim Hyong Jik guiding a secret meeting of the Korean National Association and educating the Stone Monument Association members in patriotism against the Japanese.

Spectators' attention is focused on the picture of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung truly pledging himself to destroy Japanese imperialism, when he and his mother visited his father who was in prison in Pyongyang since his arrest by the Japanese imperialist police.

Comrades, you will see
That the green pine on the
Namsan Hill,
Suffering from biting frosts
in the snow,
Will flourish again
When spring is
here again!

The picture of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik leaving Mangyongdae even without having a recuperation period after his release from the prison in order to move the theatre of revolutionary activities to the area along the River Amnok-gang and the profound meaning of the poem he wrote when leaving his home place inspire people with an indomitable fighting spirit and revolutionary ardour.

In the new theatre of struggle he again devoted himself to the struggle, assuming the central leadership for the anti-Japanese national liberation movement at home and abroad.

Reporting of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in those days, the November 16, 1927 issue of the **Kyongseng Daily**, published during the Japanese imperialist rule, pointed out that "the father of Kim Il Sung is the leader of the movement."

The photos of his house and the venue of secret meetings at Chunggang, the sub-post station at Popyong, the inn at Yonpo-*ri*, the house where he lived when he was at Fusung, and other relics related to his glorious revolutionary activities gave us indelible impressions.

Hung on the wall is an oil painting with an explanatory note, "Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the Korean national liberation movement, giving instruction to independence campaigners at the Fusung Conference on switching over from the nationalist movement to the communist movement." The oil reflects his activities to develop the anti-Japanese national liberation movement onto a new stage.

Indeed, thanks to his energetic activities, lots of progressive independence campaigners gradually came out in support of the advanced idea, and later many of them switched over from nationalist to communist movement and converted themselves into communists. The revolutionary forces for the national and class emancipation of our people grew, and the preparations for an armed struggle were made.

Through the exhibition in this hall, we were deeply moved by the great feats of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who had dedicated all his life to the cause of national independence and the freedom and liberation of the people.

Hong Rae Hui

Brilliant Battle That Greatly Contributed to Anti-Japanese National Liberation Struggle

On the Occasion of the 36th Anniversary of the Victory in Attack on Fusung County Seat

Today the Korean people observe the meaningful 36th anniversary of the victory in attack on Fusung county seat launched under the personal command of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

This battle was waged on August 17, 1936. It was a brilliant battle that gave a telling blow to the colonial fascist policy of Japanese imperialism against the Korean people and made a great contribution to the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people.

In the mid-1930's the Japanese imperialists, busying themselves with the expansion of the war of aggression on the continent, intensified their fascist suppression and economic plunder of the Korean people on the one hand and on the other tried frantically to stamp out everything in Korea that was national.

This led to further aggravation of the national contradictions between the Korean people and the Japanese imperialists and inflamed the anti-Japanese spirit of the Korean people ever higher.

Having made a scientific analysis of the situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a new strategic and tactical line to bring about a great upswing in the general Korean revolution centering on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

This line was expounded at the Namhodu Conference in February 1936 and was concretized at the Tonggang Conference in May the same year. The conferences advanced concrete tasks—to rapidly expand and develop the anti-Japanese national united front movement on a nation-wide scale by forming a permanent organization of the anti-Japanese national united front embracing all the patriotic forces, more dynamically step up the struggle for founding a Korean Communist Party and establish guerilla bases of a new type around Mt. Paekdu-san by advancing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the northern border areas of our country. In order to carry out these tasks, the main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army advanced to the border areas of our country breaking through the forest of bayonets of Japanese imperialism.

The attack on Fusung county seat was a historic battle fought in this course.

The Japanese imperialists stationed hundreds of their aggressor troops and a battalion of the puppet Manchoukuo army plus a large number of the police and armed self-defence corps in Fusung county seat, their military stronghold, and introduced there mortars and various other heavy weapons. And they were on a rampage to conduct "punitive" operations against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made up his mind to create favourable conditions for the general revolutionary situation by attacking Fusung county seat.

In those days the Chinese anti-Japanese units operating in the Fusung county area were wavering, scared by the offensive of Japanese imperialism. So he planned to instill in them a firm conviction of victory and more firmly unite them in the anti-imperialist common front by conducting joint operations with them in the battle.

Thus huge armed forces 1,800 strong took part in attack on Fusung county seat with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units as the main force and including the Chinese anti-Japanese units. Comrade Kim Il Sung was in command of the whole troops in the battle.

Under a detailed combat plan the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered all the army units to attack Fusung county seat at the early dawn of August 17, 1936.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army units operating in the direction of main attack occupied the battery on the Tungshan hill in a trice smiting the enemy troops, who offered desperate resistance, and then dashed towards the battery east of the small south gate.

Around this time the Chinese anti-Japanese units attacking the county seat from the north gate began to beat a retreat, met with a stubborn resistance of the enemy. The situation turned unfavourable for our army units.

To attack the enemy in the walled-town in the broad daylight was very difficult and the prolongation of street fighting could cause damage to the lives and property of the people.

Having seen through the situation, he drew up a plan for annihilating the enemy troops after luring them out of the town and he quickly moved our units to a favourable position on the Tungshan hill.

Unaware of this, the enemy came out of the walled-town in a bluffy air and charged at the Tungshan hill in an attempt to encircle our army units.

But each time the enemy was beaten hollow by the concentrated fire and the bayonet charge of our Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

In desperation the enemy troops made frantic attacks under cover of airplanes and mortars but they suffered repeated setback and took to flight leaving behind heaps of dead bodies.

In this battle the Korean People's Revolutionary Army killed, wounded or took prisoner over 300 Japanese imperialist aggressor troops and puppet Manchoukuo armymen and seized large quantities of booty.

The attack on Fusung county seat conducted under the personal command of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung ended in a great victory of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

The brilliant victory in attack on Fusung county seat demonstrated again to the world the preeminent strategy and tactics of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the mightiness of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by him and inspired broad masses of different social strata with confidence in victory and rapidly united them in the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a permanent organization of the anti-Japanese national united front.

The victory in attack on Fusung county seat further heightened the anti-Japanese spirit of the Chinese anti-Japanese units, strengthened the anti-imperialist common front with them still more and dealt heavy blows, military and political, to the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The attack on Fusung county seat rendered it possible to wipe out the enemy troops entrenched in this area and paralyse their military and political control and create favourable conditions for the expansion of the revolutionary organizations and the setting up of Mt. Paekdu-san bases.

The attack on Fusung county seat organized and launched under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung was, indeed, a historic battle that brought about a new, great upsurge in the Korean revolution and it greatly contributed to the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country.

The attack on Fusung county seat arouses still today our people to the struggle for great victory.

Marking the 36th anniversary of the attack on Fusung county seat, our people under the sagacious leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are now fighting vigorously to speed up the country's independent peaceful reunification and further accelerate the country's socialist construction.

Kim Gwang Su

The Leader of the People

Not Forgetting An Axe Lost Scores of Years Before

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called in a veteran who was departing on a relic-hunting mission in the summer of 1959 to the old battle sites of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and told him to the following effect:

...When I was in the village of Liangshui Chuantze in 1933, I lost an axe of Chinese old man. I tried hard in vain to find it out. Be sure to inquire for him and apologize to him once more on my behalf....

The veteran was deeply moved at the words of the respected and beloved Leader who still kept in memory an old man's axe which had been lost scores of years before and felt awfully sorry that he couldn't return it.

The memory of the axe came back with fresh vividness to the mind of the veteran starting on the journey of exploration, bearing in mind the earnest instruction of the Leader who always places the interests of the people above everything else.

For some time in the winter of 1933 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his unit were quartering in Liangshui Chuantze. He stayed at the home of an old man on the River Tuman-gang.

He earnestly told all his men to help the local people just as they would do their own work but not to give them trouble as far as possible. In the mornings he personally gave cleanings to the house and its surroundings. And then he went out to the Tuman-gang River with an axe, made a hole in the ice and fetched water until a jar was filled to the brim.

One morning it was exceptionally cold and the ice was thicker.

As usual he was making a hole in the ice on the river. When the ice was nearly cut through, the helve was broken and the axe fell through into the water.

He widened the hole, and then put into it a pole with a hook attached at the end and searched for the axe with all his efforts. But the water was too deep to pick out the axe.

He might as well give up searching since he had been carrying the water to help the host, but he tried hard on to discover the axe. The men who were out on the river to assist in the search told him that they had better pay the owner for the tool. The Leader, however, would not give up, saying that no amount of money could make up the loss of the tool which had become a favourite with the old man through so many years of use and which the old man would never cease missing.

Nevertheless, they were unable to find out the axe which had sunk to the bottom of the river.

Then the Leader had no other choice but to pay the old man lavishly and apologized again and again.

The old man, who had already felt very grateful to the Leader for his tender consideration and had been deeply impressed by his noble character, told him:

"...General, you even fetched water for my family early every morning. I can't find words to express how sorry I am to learn that you have been taking all the trouble in the cold for such a trifle. Now that you're offering this money in compensation, I really find myself in a awkward position!... I can't bear even the thought of the fact that I am too old to help the guerillas. You're offering compensation after all the troubles you've had. How can I accept it?"

The old man persistently declined to accept the money but finally gave in.

Even afterwards, the Leader often thought of the incident and would say, "I'm really sorry for the old man." Nay, he hasn't forgot it even after scores of years; he told the veteran to go and see the old man without fail and apologize once again!

Deeply touched by his ardent love of the people, the party of the visitors to the battle sites often talked of the anecdote.

(Continued from Page 1)

The airport was colourfully decorated to welcome them.

Respectfully placed in the centre of the airport compound was a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the benevolent father of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, who founded the immortal *Juche* idea and has been leading our people along the one road of victory and glory.

A large number of working people in the capital turned out to the airport carrying flags and flowers in their hands to meet compatriots visiting the homeland to participate in the historic north-south Red Cross full-dress talks.

Among those present at the airport were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of CC of the WPK and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of CC of the WPK; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of CC of the WPK; Comrade Kim Man Gum, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party; Department Directors of CC of the WPK; Ministers of the Cabinet and other cadres of Party and government bodies, Korean People's Army, public organizations and press organs.

Also present there were Comrade Son Song Pil, Chairman of CC of the DPRK Red Cross Society, Comrade Kim Tae Hui, head of its delegation to the north-south Korea Red Cross full-dress talks, and members of the delegation; Comrade Yun Gi Bok and other advisers to the talks.

At 8:30 p.m., the plane carrying the compatriots slowly touched down. Amid the strains of welcome music Comrade Kim Byong Sik and the members of the press corps of Koreans in Japan alighted from the plane, waving national flags of our Republic and shouting "Long live the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" The airport resounded with stormy cheers and waves of flowers rolled on.

Tears of joy were rolling down the faces of Comrade Kim Byong Sik and Korean newsmen from Japan who set foot on the soil of the prospering motherland where the fatherly Leader is, and the eyes of the crowds warmly welcoming them were wet with tears of emotion.

Amid the overflowing compatriotic sentiments the cadres warmly embraced Comrade Kim Byong Sik and Korean newsmen from Japan and firmly shook hands with them.

Little girls presented them with bunches of flowers.

The cheering crowds showered confetti and flung colourful paper streamers in welcome of the representative of Chongryon which, closely united around Comrade Chairman Han Dok Su, is carrying on a resolute struggle under the wise leadership of the Leader, holding aloft the red banner of his immortal *Juche* idea in an alien land far away from the fatherland, and in welcome of members of the Korean press corps from Japan.

The compatriots who were making their way through the waves of flowers, hardly repressing swelling emotions, and the welcomers surrounding them expressed boundless trust in and deepest gratitude to the sagacious Leader who has brought them today's glory and joy, and renewed their firm determination to devote themselves to the sacred struggle for carrying through the line of the independent peaceful reunification of the country clarified by the Leader.

On their way home Comrade Kim Byong Sik and the Korean newsmen from Japan stopped over for a while at Khabarovsk, the Soviet Union.

At the airport they were seen off by responsible personages of the Khabarovsk Maritime Provincial Party and government bodies.

Tractor Production Goes Up

The Kiyang Tractor Factory built under the personal guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for comprehensive mechanization of our socialist rural economy and complete emancipation of our peasants from arduous labour is now being built up more solidly into an up-to-date tractor industry base. Its annual production capacity is expected to reach tens of thousands in the next few years.

The daily output of tractors is on the steady increase.

In the first half of this year the workers of this factory boosted the tractor production 1.8 times as compared with the results in the same period of last year. They are actively pushing forward the automation of equipment with the determination to turn out by the end of the year 3.3 times more tractors than last year's figure.

The workers and technicians of the automation shop who have formed with a set of 18 machines an automation line for processing heads of tractor "Pungnyon" engine are striving tirelessly to perfect it by the coming September 9 with the goal of raising the yearly output of tractor engine heads to the level of 30,000.

An innovation is also being made at the assembly shop.

Sixteen lines of automation and semi-automation and scores of assembling lines have been formed and different kinds of efficient machine-tools installed in the newly-built assembly shop. This promises an epochal turn in the growth of the production capacity of the factory.

The working people in all parts of the country render active help to the workers of the factory in their grand struggle for increasing the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land to 3-4 in a few years ahead.

The Chollima Huichon Machine-tool Plant whose workers have gained good experiences in the automation of factory equipment sent over 50 able designers to the tractor factory and designers of the Chollima Kusong Machine-tool Plant are engaged in working out designs for more than 110 installations for the factory, including one for the automation line for processing chassis of tractor "Pungnyon."

With this assistance, modernization of the Kiyang Tractor Factory is being energetically pushed ahead and a big stride is fully promised to bring about a decisive change in the production of tractors.

Pak Ju Sol

Let Us Splendidly Discharge National Duty Imposed upon North and South Korean Red Cross Societies and Lay a Solid Stepping-stone for National Reunification

Speech by Kim Tae Hi,

Head of DPRK Red Cross Delegation, at the First Session of the North-South Red Cross Full-dress Talks

(GIST)

Ladies and gentlemen of the delegations,

Dear guests who are present here to congratulate this significant meeting of ours,

Allow me to declare before the entire Korean people and the peace-loving peoples the world over that the first session of the historic full-dress talks between the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean Red Cross Society is open today in Pyongyang, the capital of our glorious Republic.

The full-dress talks between both sides, which the whole nation has looked forward to with such great expectations and interests, has at last opened today.

Present at this meeting are the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, its advisers comprising representatives of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Democratic Party of Korea, the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan; a far-off alien land, and its suites. Also present here are the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society, its advisers comprising personages of south Korean public and academic circles and its suites.

This meeting is attended by the representatives from the Workers' Party of Korea and other political parties and social organizations in the northern half of the Republic and many personalities of various strata who actively help in our Red Cross work. They have come to warmly congratulate the talks.

And at this conference hall the journalists both from the north and the south and Korean journalists from Japan have got together for the first time for the coverage of the historic talks.

We are now greatly delighted and emotion-charged to sit together with the representatives of the South Korean Red Cross Society in Pyongyang for the first time 27 years after the territorial division and national split and open the full-dress talks in an atmosphere of stirring excitement.

The full-dress talks has opened on a grand scale at a time when the whole land of three thousand *ri* is aboil with fresh enthusiasm for reunification since the publication of the historic north-south joint statement manifesting the three principles of national reunification. It is another great joy and jubilee for our people craving for national reunification.

I, in the name of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of my delegation, would like to warmly congratulate the historic first session of the full-dress talks and heartily welcome, out of compatriotic love, the delegates of the South Korean Red Cross Society, its advisers and suites and the members of the press corps who have come to Pyongyang for the talks.

The talks that has opened today between the delegations of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean Red Cross Society is an epoch-making event that will mark a new turning-point in the history of national split, the root cause of great misfortune and calamity that our people have suffered for many years.

With the opening of this talks between the Red Cross delegations of both sides, we have now come to take a big step forward in our lofty common cause of alleviating the sufferings of the fellow countrymen scattered in the north and the south and putting an end to the national tragedy.

Moreover, the successful arrangement of the full-dress talks has rendered it possible for the Red Cross delegations of both sides to visit Pyongyang and Seoul and discuss the internal affairs of the nation between the Koreans themselves. This has made a new breach in the barrier lying heavily between the north and the south for a quarter of one century and laid a good groundwork for rejoining national ties and improving the north-south relations.

This talks will no doubt help realize the long-cherished desire of our compatriots who undergo sufferings owing to division, dispel misunderstanding and distrust between the north and the south, further promote national harmony and unity, lay a solid stepping-stone for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and greatly contribute to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

It may be recalled that the opening of this emotional full-dress talks which has come long after the day when the territory was bisected and the tragedy of national split started in our land is entirely attributable to the infinitely lofty patriotic devotion and immeasurably great efforts exerted by all the patriotic political parties, public organizations and people of various strata in the north and the south out of an ardent desire to mitigate the national calamities and tribulations of all our compatriots as soon as possible and bring earlier the reunification of the country.

As is widely known to the world, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have time and again put forward fair and just proposals for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country ever since national division and, proceeding from a stand of warm compatriotic love and humanitarianism, made suggestions at every opportunity to take immediate measures for lessening the misfortunes and sufferings of the people as much as possible even before the country is reunified and bent all efforts for their realization.

Particularly, the historic speech of August 6 of last year expressed our readiness for contact and negotiation with all political parties, social organizations and individual persons of south Korea including the Democratic Republican Party. This epoch-making reunification proposal caused tremendous repercussions among the peoples at home and abroad and opened up a new phase in our people's nation-wide movement for national reunification.

As a result of this broad-minded, active proposal to save the nation, the trend toward peaceful reunification rapidly ripened among the south Korean people, and this paved the way at last for the convocation of the historic preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross societies in September last year.

It is one year since then and there have been some turns and twists. But with the full support and encouragement of all our people we are now able to hold this historic full-dress talks through 25 preliminary meetings, 16 working-level meetings and many contacts.

Indeed, this is the priceless fruit of our nation-wide joint efforts based on *Juche*; it is the victory of the great *Juche* idea.

Fellow delegates,

At present all the Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over are sending warm greetings to the opening of the historic Red Cross talks between both sides here at Pyongyang. They are focusing their attention on our work with great expectations.

With warm compatriotic love and lofty humanitarianism, we should, above all, alleviate the suffering of many families, relatives and friends scattered in the north and the south and should help them materialize their long-cherished aspirations for reunion.

Thanks to the efforts made by both sides we have agreed upon the following agenda items to be considered at our full-dress talks.

1. Inquiring the addresses of the family members and relatives dispersed in the north and the south and ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results;
2. Free visits and free meetings between the family members and relatives dispersed in the north and the south;
3. Free correspondence between the family members and relatives dispersed in the north and the south;
4. Reunion of the family members dispersed in the north and the south according to their free will;
5. Other matters to be settled from a humanitarian standpoint.

All these items agreed upon at the preliminary talks are the most rational ones based on the national aspirations and the specific realities of our country; they are also the reasonable items that correctly reflect the will of the fellow countrymen dispersed in the north and the south.

Therefore, I consider that these agenda items agreed on by both sides at the preliminary talks fully accord with the interests of the nation, and reaffirm that they will be the agenda items at our full-dress talks.

If these items are successfully dealt with and put into effect, it will not only considerably ease our fellow countrymen's suffering caused by national split but also give all our people great joy, indeed.

We delegates are not only assigned with the task of lessening the suffering of our fellow countrymen scattered in the north and the south. We have another important duty to perform through this lofty humanitarian activity to contribute to clearing up misunderstanding and distrust between the north and the south, creating the atmosphere of national harmony and unity and to hastening the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Therefore, as the Red Cross workers true to the humanitarian principles we should also be patriots who lead the efforts to tide over the crisis of the nation and hew out its destiny and honourable standard-bearers of the movement to reunify the country.

Only then, can we fully solve the humanitarian matters on the agenda of the full-dress talks, lay firm foundations for the country's reunification and splendidly discharge the national duty imposed upon the north and south Korean Red Cross societies.

Our task is important and difficult. But I do believe that it will be achieved without fail through the conscientious effort and cooperation of both sides and I am optimistic about the prospect of our joint work.

The Korean people are fervently supporting our work as one man and all the honest-minded people the world over are giving us warm encouragement.

The three principles of national reunification agreed upon by north and south Korea and north-south joint statement based on these principles are the solid guarantee for the success of the Red Cross talks.

Particularly, we have the priceless assets accumulated through our talks during the past one year.

What is most desirable for us now is to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust.

This is of paramount importance not only in the sound steering of the talks but also in the achievement of national unity.

Therefore, both sides should actively strive to find out not difference but common denominator and attend the talks with an attitude of cooperating each other.

The sincerity and efforts of the delegates of both sides to the full-dress talks should be expressed in a stand and attitude of tackling the problems in accordance with the spirit of the north-south joint statement in which the three principles of national reunification are elucidated, the principles that the reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference, that it should be realized by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side and that great national unity as one nation should be promoted first of all, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

Korea is one and the Korean nation is also one.

When our resourceful and brave people who love justice and hate injustice are united, there will be no questions which they cannot settle.

We should dispel the dark clouds of tragic division over our nation by the united strength of the whole nation and bring the bright dawn of reunification to this land.

The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will, as ever, make every sincere effort for good successes in the full-dress talks and do everything in its power to accomplish our worthwhile common cause.

In conclusion, I firmly believe that the delegates of the north and south Korean Red Cross societies, as Red Cross officials of Korea, will contribute to delivering the people from their suffering of division as soon as possible and hastening the day of independent, peaceful national reunification, the greatest, supreme task of the nation, and thereby discharge with credit their heavy and honourable mission given by our time and our nation.

South Korean Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

to Attend First Session of Full-dress Talks between DPRK and South Korean Red Cross Societies

The south Korean delegation arrived in Pyongyang on August 29 to attend the first session of the historic full-dress talks between the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean Red Cross Society to be opened on August 30 in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of the DPRK.

The way of dialogue was opened and widened breaking through the cursed barrier oppressively lying between the north and the south for 27 years since the split of the territory and nation, and at last the delegates of the north and the south are going to discuss internal affairs of the nation in Pyongyang and Seoul. This is an event of great significance to be recorded in the history of struggle of our people for national reunification.

Our people, who are dynamically struggling to hasten the independent peaceful reunification of the country true to the three principles of national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, warmly welcomed with ardent compatriotic sentiments and kindred feelings the south Korean delegation which came to Pyongyang to attend the opening session of the full-dress talks.

Kim Tai Hui, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, Chu Chang Jun, deputy head of the delegation and Secretary General of the Central Committee of the same, Pak Yong Sik, Director of the Organizing and Planning Department of the same, Kung Sang Ho, member of our delegation and Councillor of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, and Kim Su Chol, the delegation member and Vice-Director of the Organizing and Planning Department of the same, went to Panmunjom from Pyongyang to receive the delegation of the south Korean side.

Advisor Kim Gil Hyon, Deputy Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, also met the south Korean delegation at Panmunjom.

Chong Chang Ho, Vice-Chairman of the Kaesong City Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, Kim Ok Chon, Chairman of the Kaesong City People's Committee, Kim Song Chol, Secretary of the Kaesong City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Song Do, Vice-Chairman of the Kaesong City Committee of the Democratic Party of Korea, Kim Gun Su, Vice-Chairman of the Kaesong City Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party and other leading functionaries of social organization in Kaesong also met the delegation at Panmunjom.

Besides, personnel of our Red Cross liaison office at Panmunjom and other Red Cross workers, many journalists of our side and Korean newsmen from Japan turned up there.

Panmunjom, which has turned from the site of dialogue between the north and the south into a historic gateway of travel between the two parts of the country was in an atmosphere of fervent compatriotic sentiments and warm welcome to the south Korean delegation.

At 9:30 a.m. the personnel of the Red Cross liaison office of our side at Panmunjom received the delegation.

When the members of the south Korean side were ushered into the Panmun Pavilion, Young Pioneers from Kaesong presented them with red bouquets pervaded with warm compatriotic love and earnest desire for reunification.

Functionaries of our side who turned out to meet the south Koreans exchanged firm, brotherly handshakes with them and cordially received them.

After a short rest in the Panmun Pavilion, the south Korean delegation proceeded to Pyongyang by car.

Seven delegates including Li Bom Sok, chief delegate of the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society and Vice-President of the South Korean Red Cross Society, and Kim Ryon Ju, alternate chief delegate of the delegation and Director of the Health Department of the same, 7 advisors and 20 suite members and 20 newsmen came from the south Korean side.

During their stay in the area of the northern half of the Republic, the south Koreans will feel, everywhere they go, the warm compatriotic sentiments of our people and see for themselves the reality and the happy life of the people in the northern half of the Republic which has turned into a socialist industrial power.

On the same day Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society which paid a courtesy call on him upon their arrival in Pyongyang to attend the first session of the full-dress talks between the north and south Red Cross societies.

Chairman of CC of the DPRK Red Cross Society receives the delegation of the south Korean Red Cross Society on a courtesy visit

Present on the occasion were all the members of the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society including Li Bom Sok, chief delegate and Vice-President of the South Korean Red Cross Society, and Kim Ryon Ju, alternate chief delegate and Director of the Health Department of the same.

Present there were the members of the delegation of our side including Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, Chu Chang Jun, deputy head of the delegation and Secretary General of the same, and Pak Yong Sik, Director of the Organizing and Planning Department of the same.

Chairman Son Song Pil warmly welcomed the members of the south Korean side who came to Pyongyang to attend the full-dress talks between the north and south Red Cross societies and had conversation with them in an atmosphere of warm compatriotic sentiments.

(Continued from Page 1)

made congratulatory speeches.

Representative of the Workers' Party of Korea Yun Gi Bok, Member of CC of the WPK and Director of its Science and Education Department, said: The opening of the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks in Pyongyang, the glorious capital, is a historic event of weighty significance in the life of the entire Korean people.

Entrusted by the CC of the WPK, he extended warm congratulations to the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks which opened amid the great expectation of the whole nation and the keen interest of the people of the whole world.

The north-south Red Cross talks, which made the first step in north-south dialogue after the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the new line for peaceful reunification in his August 6 speech last year, has now entered a full-scale stage, he noted, and stressed the great significance of the north and south Red Cross full-dress talks.

He declared:

Our Party which represents the interests of the working people and takes it as the supreme principle in its activities to struggle for the freedom and happiness of the people directs deeper attention than anyone else to the north-south Korea Red Cross talks and sincerely hopes the talks will discharge its lofty mission of mitigating the sufferings of the people separated in the north and the south and laying a stepping-stone for the reunification of the country.

It can be said that the solemn moment has now come for our nation to decide whether it firmly takes the *Juche* stand and correctly solves the question concerning the destiny of the nation or falls into flunkeyism and leaves a history of disgrace to the generations to come.

He quoted the following teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"Historical experience shows that when a person takes to flunkeyism he becomes an idiot, when a nation takes to flunkeyism its country ruins and when a party takes to flunkeyism it makes a mess of the revolution and construction."

He continued:

Already in those days when our country was undergoing the tragedy of national ruin, the Korean Communists held high the banner of the *Juche* idea and waged the 15-year long bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle with the conviction that they should achieve the restoration of the fatherland on their own by firmly relying upon their people.

Since the restoration of the fatherland, too, our Party has embodied the *Juche* idea and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields, thereby turning our country into a powerful socialist state with complete political independence, solid independent national economy, powerful self-defence capacity and brilliant national culture.

Recalling that the Workers' Party of Korea has consistently and firmly adhered to the principle of independence in solving the question of national reunification, he declared: it is self-evident that the question of reunification, an internal affair of our nation, can be solved by no one but Koreans and the tragedy of national split imposed by outside forces cannot be removed by outside forces.

There is no doubt that if the north and the south follow the one road to reunification, they will be able to overcome all sorts of obstacles and successfully fulfil the tasks facing the north-south Red Cross talks and, further, the national task of reunifying the country.

Congratulatory speeches were made also by Kim Tae Sop, Vice-Chairman of CC of the Korean Democratic Party; Han Il Sop, Vice-Chairman of CC of the Chondoist Chongu Party; and representatives of the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Union of Agricultural Working People, the League of Socialist Working Youth and the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

They were unanimous in warmly congratulating the opening of the full-dress talks and stressing that the people of all walks of life and political figures of all parties and groupings in the north and south should achieve the great national unity under the banner of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, irrespective of their political views and affiliations, religious beliefs, property status and past doings.

Representative of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of its Central Standing Committee, spoke next.

He said:

The publication of the north-south joint statement and the opening of the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks are a manifestation of the firm independent stand to solve the internal affair of our nation by Koreans themselves under the rays of the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, he noted, and said: the compatriots in Japan feel infinite national pride and confidence in this.

The significance of this session would have been more salient and the success of the talks been guaranteed more firmly, if the just proposal of the DPRK Red Cross Society to invite representatives of various political parties and social organizations of the north and the south to the initial meetings in Pyongyang and Seoul had been accepted by the south Korean side and representatives of the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party, the Mass Party, the Socialist Unity Party, the Nationalist Party and other political parties and public organizations of south Korea, too, invited to this session for congratulation.

At the session Chu Chang Jun, deputy head of the delegation of our side, introduced messages which came from different parts of our country and various foreign countries in congratulation of this opening session.

The session adopted a joint agreement on the agenda of the full-dress talks which had been agreed upon and confirmed at the preliminary talks, in accordance with the stand expressed in the speeches of the head of our side and the chief delegate of the south Korean side, the agreement which reflects the firm determination of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides to make all efforts in order to bring the full-dress talks to a success as early as possible in conformity with the spirit of the north-south joint statement in which the three principles of national reunification were clarified.

The agreement was signed by Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society and Li Bom Sok, chief delegate of the delegation of the south Korean Red Cross Society.

Kim Jun Yop, adviser of the south Korean side, made a congratulatory speech at the session before its closure.

The first session of the historic full-dress talks, with the realization of free visits and meetings and free correspondence between the families and relatives separated in the north and the south, reunion of families and other important matters as its agenda-items, concluded its work with success.

The opening session proceeded in an atmosphere of warm compatriotic sentiments and great national unity.

Agenda of Full-dress Talks between North and South Korean Red Cross Societies Agreed upon at Its First Session

Both delegations of the north and south Korean Red Cross societies confirmed and agreed upon the following agenda at the first session of the full-dress talks which opened on August 30 in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Follows the full text of the agreement.

* * *

At the first session of the north-south Red Cross talks the two sides have agreed as follows:

1. At the first session of the north-south Red Cross talks which opened in Pyongyang on August 30, 1972, the delegations of the two sides of the north-south Red Cross talks confirm and adopt the following agenda of the north-south Red Cross talks which was adopted at the 20th sitting of the preliminary talks between the north-south Red Cross societies on June 16, 1972, in Panmunjom:

1) Inquiring the addresses of the family members and relatives dispersed in the north and the south and ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results;
2) Free visits and free meetings between the family members and relatives dispersed in the north and the south;
3) Free correspondence between the family members and relatives dispersed in the north and the south;
4) Reunion of the family members dispersed in the north and the south according to their free will;
5) Other matters to be settled from a humanitarian standpoint.

2. The two sides shall make every possible effort to successfully discuss and solve all the problems put on the agenda of the north-south Red Cross talks on the basis of the joint statement of the north and the south, in which the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity are clarified, and the humanitarian principles of the Red Cross and thereby alleviate at an early date the sufferings of our compatriots dispersed in the north and the south and, furthermore, lay a stepping stone for national reunification.

Our Children Grow Happily and Learn to Their Best Ability in the Warm Embrace of the Fatherly Marshal

The First Pupils Benefited by 10-year Compulsory Senior Middle School Education

On September 1 the primary schools in our country enrolled 100 per cent of the school-age children in them and held grand opening ceremonies of the new school year.

Under the universal 9-year compulsory technical education system provided by the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the opening day of the new school year had been greeted like a festival every year. But this year's inauguration day was all the more happy and joyful.

A universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education has just begun this year, which will perfectly be introduced during the Six-Year Plan period (1971-1976) in accordance with the decision of the 4th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The introduction of the universal compulsory 10-year education will bring about a great progress in elevating the level of school education and developing the science and technology in our country. Of course, it is by no means an easy task to introduce compulsory 10-year education. To do this, the state must invest a large amount of funds. But we have strength enough to carry it out. We spare nothing for the education of rising generations. Last year we introduced it on an experimental basis in some schools and accumulated experiences, and laid its foundation to a certain extent. We will introduce compulsory 10-year education universally and on a full scale in a few years beginning this year."
("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," Eng. ed., pp. 19-20.)

The universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education is a brilliant embodiment of the far-sighted plan of the fatherly Leader for the education of the younger generations and a fruition of his paternal solicitude.

The 10-year compulsory senior middle school education is a system of socialist education, a most reasonable, advanced and popular system in which secondary education is perfected and in which the age limit for the completion of compulsory education course is the same with that for the 9-year compulsory technical education, while the level of education equals the standard of 2-year higher school course after the 9-year compulsory technical education.

Now that the school age is set at full 6, that is, one year of age less than before, the pre-school education in the senior classes of the kindergartens is made compulsory for one year's time.

In effect, this means conducting a 11-year free compulsory education.

On the significant inauguration day of the new school year, I visited the Pyongyang Sinri Primary School located in a pictufesque spot near the Taedong-gang River.

The school was garbed in a festive attire. What attracted my attention at its opening ceremony was the formalities for the new pupils.

The moment the newcomers entered the school-gate to the strains of a resounding welcome music and in the shower of confetti, their parents and brothers, the teachers and pupils of the school all greeted them with enthusiastic cheers in an irrepressible joy and excitement.

"They're really a blessed generation. Before liberation we could never dream of a happy day like this, could we?" said a parent who was standing by me. I learned that he was called Li Gi Ha and that he was the father of Li Hyo Sok, one of the new pupils.

He told me that his eldest son and three daughters enjoyed or are enjoying the benefit of the 9-year compulsory technical education. He then added that Hyo Sok, the youngest son, is one of the first pupils benefited by the 10-year compulsory senior middle school education.

I asked whether he had anything to say on the jubilant day. His answer was that he would never forget the immeasurably great favours bestowed by the fatherly Leader on the rising generations. Saying that seasonal school uniforms are issued by the state and his eldest son attends a college on a government scholarship, he explained to me that his five sons and daughters are given free education.

Inquired about her impressions, a woman remarked:

"The country should be reunified at the earliest possible date. Schoolable children in south Korea are denied the opportunity of learning. The warm hands of the Premier should reach them as soon as possible."

That day, together with pupils' parents I saw the first classes of new school children at work. A respectfully-placed portrait of the Leader was on the wall behind the platform. The classroom was kept very clean and desks looked like mirrors.

I seated myself on a vacant chair. As I was measuring the size of both the desk and chair by the eye, the class teacher Kim Yong Hui wore a smile on her face, for, most likely, the small chair and me presented quite a disharmonious sight. She came close to me and said: "These new desks and chairs for pupils were provided by the state."

According to her, the state supplied new uniforms, textbooks and school things at cheap prices next to nil, so they might not have slight inconveniencies on the opening day of the school.

I examined a pupil's satchel and found it nice. All necessary things for learning were ready inside. On the notebooks his name "Choe Gong Gwon" was written distinctly, though it was somewhat poorly put down.

To my query as to whose handwriting it was, the child said in reply it was his own.

When I showed surprise, the teacher spoke to me: The age of admission to school is one year below than before, but they went through a one-year preparatory course at kindergartens.

Here is what I heard later from the principal of the school, Pak Hae Su:

Busy as he was with state affairs, the fatherly Leader gave concrete instructions to make good arrangements in every respect for ensuring the most rational conduct of the 10-year compulsory education beginning this year.

He said that kindergartens should, among other things, train the children to listen attentively to the teacher and show them how to take and use the pencil.

The Leader also saw to it that the 10-year compulsory education was conducted in primary and secondary schools on an experimental basis throughout the country. He gave personal guidance in this work. From a pedagogical point of view, he summed up and analysed with profundity the experiences gained from it. On this basis, he scientifically concluded that systematic education is possible for six years old children and that secondary education can be perfected under the 10-year compulsory education system. In this way he gave overall answers to a series of theoretical and practical problems on the 10-year compulsory education.

The principal continued: "It was one day in September last year. The Premier called teachers and other educational workers to his presence from the schools where the experimental education was in progress and told them in detail how to solve the difficult and complicated problems cropping up in the introduction of the 10-year compulsory education system. I also had the honour to be given his personal teaching on that occasion. This year we have successfully entered upon a great undertaking like the 10-year compulsory senior middle school education. It is really inseparable from the parental care and solicitude of the Leader for the education of the coming generations."

Concluding his account with these words, he briefed me how the experimental education was done in his school and what kind of pre-school education the new pupils had while in kindergartens. According to his explanation, of the classes which have been moved up to the second-year grade, they had two classes for experimental education and the experiences were generalized among all the teachers who have taken charge of the classes of new pupils.

As for the class under the charge of teacher Kim Yong Hui, all the pupils are those from the Sinri and Tongsin kindergartens who finished one year's preparatory course for schooling.

Besides, the teachers in charge of the new pupils took over the data on the individual character of each pupil from kindergarteners.

Led by the principal, I went to see a teaching materials room. In it were preserved in good order thousands of items including experimental apparatuses, stuffed specimens, specimens in spirits, hanging pictures, etc. Conspicuous among them were materials prepared for the children who have entered school one year earlier than usual. Those things congenial to their mentalities and sentiments looked quite attractive.

Indeed, the universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education system will greatly contribute to improving the standard of education in our schools by a wider margin and prove a greater help to the new generations in firmly establishing the revolutionary world outlook.

In the course of 10-year compulsory education our rising generations will acquire the basic knowledge of modern science and technology and will grow up into reliable workers, versatile and awakened, who would carry out the tasks for the technical revolution at a higher stage of development.

Pak Jong Gu

All our children of school age receive compulsory free education.
Photo: New school children are welcomed

"The Best Education System in the World"

Foreigners' Comments

A foreigner who had visited our country wrote in his Korean interview:

The great achievements made in education thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung also surprised me very much.

Following the liberation the old system of education left over by the Japanese imperialists was abolished to be replaced by a new system in which all people became equally entitled to schooling.

As a result, the Korean people now have many schools including universities and colleges in their country where not a single university was to be seen in the years of Japanese imperialist rule.

In Korea today education is free for all people, and they learn to their satisfaction.

A study-while-working system functions and a great army of technicians are trained at factory colleges and factory higher technical schools set up to bring up working people into fine national cadres.

Johnson Polycarpe, President of the Togo-Korea Friendship Association and President of the "Editogo" Publishing House, who had visited our country, made the following remarks on our successes achieved in education under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

All the successes of Korea are the very outcome of the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of genius.

In the past education was accessible only to the sons and daughters of the rich. Now, thanks to the deep concern of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of genius, a quarter of the entire population is enrolled in schools at all levels.

The universal compulsory technical education system, a system of combining general education and technical education, has been enforced. It is an eloquent testimony to the fact that the education system in Korea is the best one in the world.

Christina Kilander, head of the delegation of the "Group for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" at the Oriental Languages and Literature Faculty of the Stockholm University, Sweden, who was invited to the Sixth Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, had this to say:

The universal nine-year compulsory technical education is a realization of the far-sighted plan of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and it laid a solid groundwork for all the people to acquire technique....

A great leader alone can work out such a far-reaching, superior system of education and a party guided by the correct Marxist-Leninist theory alone can carry out such an overall revolution in education.

Lanord Gren Kristina, editorial staff member of "Kansan Uutiset," central organ of the Finnish Communist Party, said in his impressions of Korea:

The magnificent Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, which is hardly to be found anywhere in the world, shows that the way is wide open for the lovely children to develop their technical knowhow and general knowledge.

In Korea, the cradleland of *Juche*, we could see an embryo of communism.

A Visit to a Kindergarten

Some days ago I called at the Haebang-san Kindergarten. The kindergarten is an ordinary one as seen everywhere in our country. It is housed in a fine and beautiful building.

When I arrived there, young children were playing on the playground. The kindergarten has two different groups, day and week, with some 300 children between the ages of four and seven enrolled.

The week group consists mainly of children of artists, female writers and women workers on other lines, who often have local tours.

I, accompanied by the kindergarten's chief, looked around the classes. The "room for learning from the revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung," was neatly decorated. Study rooms, dining rooms, sleeping rooms, clinic and other modern cultural facilities with musical instruments and toys were all built excellently for the life and education of infants carefully considering their psychology and emotion.

When I dropped in at the dining room, healthy, rosy-cheeked boys and girls were eating cakes with milk for their afternoon snack. The cooks are doing their best, I was told, to prepare toothsome foods of various kinds for children.

I looked in the clinic. There were doctors and nurses on the staff. They told me that they were checking the health conditions of children regularly and striving to keep them from diseases and that there was no single sick child and most of them topped the standard bodyweight.

The kindergarten attaches great importance to intellectual and emotional training of children. Classes are divided into three—elementary, middle and senior—according to the ages of children. The instructors teach them how to sing, dance and draw and seek to develop their qualities and morality in a many-sided way. They cultivate in their minds the spirit of helping and drawing each other forward, observing disciplines and loving labour and the country.

Senior classes are urged to have more intensified study. More hours are devoted to the study of the revolutionary activities of fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung and more diversified methods are applied in teaching according to the psychological and mental growth of children. In this course children, successors to our revolution, learn from the great revolutionary ideas and lofty character of the Marshal with profound sentiments of reverence and loyalty for him. At the same time, teaching is directed more toward reading and mathematics, so that children can prepare themselves for school entrance.

Those children who are trained at kindergarten grow quicker physically and mentally and when they enter school later, they study well. So, parents put their beloved children under the care of kindergarten

(Continued on Page 5)

Young children grow happily without anything more to desire

What Has Happened under Anti-Popular Educational System in South Korea

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In south Korea sons and daughters of the working people are denied access to education and schools are utilized by capitalists for means of making money." ("On the Tasks of the People's Power in Our Revolution and Construction," Korean ed., p. 214.)

The south Korean children and students are now in great straits owing to U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the anti-popular educational policy of the south Korean authorities.

The children of learning age, though they are eager to go to school, are denied access to it because they cannot afford the expenses.

A south Korean publication commented: "Despite of their thirst for education, thirst for knowledge, children of the poor are too hard up to go to school...."

In south Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation nearly 3 million children of school age receive no schooling but have to do all sorts of drudgeries, because they cannot afford to pay the entrance fee, monthly fee and other school expenses. This year alone, more than 800,000 boys and girls in the junior and senior courses had to quit schools or were forced out of there for they were unable to pay the exorbitant sum of "imposition" and miscellaneous fees demanded by the south Korean authorities.

An extravagant amount of money is necessary for schooling in south Korea. According to the watered-down figures released by a south Korean publication, they need 530,000 *won* for the six-year course of primary school, 480,000 *won* for the three-year course of secondary school, 830,000 *won* for the three-year course of high school and 2.1 million *won* for the four-year course of college. This means that they have got to spend more than 3.9 million *won* for the whole course from primary school to college and that a worker who earns 8,000 *won* a month has to devote all his wage for five years to the primary school education of his child.

It is therefore self-evident that the poverty-stricken people in south Korea have the greatest difficulties in meeting the heavy school expenses.

This causes many an appalling tragedy; lots of students, dismissed from school, kill themselves in protest against accursed south Korean society, and many others, empty cans in their hands, roam the streets begging for food and still others have to rummage the dumps for food, take up such "jobs" as shoe-shining, cigarette peddling and ragpicking or toil as kitchen-maid in order to keep their body and soul together. According to a report from Seoul, at around 4 a.m. on March 30 Paek Sang Jun, student of the Korea University, suicided at his home in Sindang-dong, Songdong District, cursing the south Korean society in indignation over the fact that he found himself in a position to leave the school because he was unable to pay the urgently-demanded "registration fee."

Such a misery created in south Korea knows no bounds.

On August 21 a south Korean radio aired a sad story about 13-year old shoe-shining girl who lost her mother. It said in part:

"Kim Ok Son, mother of Hwang Tae Hi—a shoe-shining girl who was so devoted to her—died on the morning of August 20. That afternoon she was buried in the public cemetery in Ryonsu-dong, Chungju City, bitterly mourned over by her dutiful daughter....

"In her young school age, she had to carry a shoe-shining kit instead of school knapsack. In the daytime she did shoe-shining and peddled gums at night, in an effort to earn money to buy some drugs for her ailing mother. Such a destitution lasted for six years on end. And yet her mother died. No one cared about her. The following day, the 21st, she left home to roam the streets in quest of work, carrying with her the shoe-shining kit, a reminder of the heart-breaking sorrow."

The appalling conditions of the south Korean children including the above-mentioned girl can never be improved but are aggravated, so long as south Korea is under U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the south Korean rulers continue to follow the anti-popular policies.

Some time ago more than 70 poor students, a report from Seoul says, were simultaneously expelled from the Kimje Secondary School in North Cholla Province, on account of failure to pay the "registration fee."

According to the doctored figures made public by the south Korean authorities, 200,000 students or more, to their great regret, are dismissed from school every year, unable to bear the heavy school expenses.

The U.S. imperialists and the reactionary south Korean rulers exact so much money under the cloak of school expense. This weighs so heavily on the minds of the south Korean children that they sing the following song during their rubber-string skipping.

Daddy, daddy,
Let me have "foundation board fee."
I can't go to school without it today.

This song is another patent proof showing how greatly are embittered and disparaged the children of many poor inhabitants subjected to oppression and exploitation in south Korea, where money and power lord it over.

As the south Korean press pointed out, the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary south Korean rulers have converted "school into a department store where knowledge is peddled out in exchange for money."

In order to stamp out such misery, the workers, peasants and other sections of labouring masses must set up an advanced social system under which they are the masters of power.

That system alone will bring happiness and brighter future to the south Korean children and students.

In south Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation children go in rags and hungry, denied access to schooling

Patriotic, Just Initiative to Accelerate Cause of National Reunification

Today the working people of our country are warmly welcoming and supporting the joint statement which the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party and public organizations issued on August 19, proposing to the political parties and public organizations of south Korea to convene a joint conference of political parties and public organizations of the north and the south.

Chu Gyong Hwan, head of the Youth Machine Processing and Finishing Shop of the March 30 Factory, said:

"The proposal for convocation of a joint conference of political parties and public organizations of the north and the south is, I think, a patriotic and timely initiative correctly reflecting the national aspiration of the entire people of north and south Korea, who are eagerly waiting for the country's reunification, and the requirements of the present situation. I fully support this proposal."

So Yun Bom, department director of the Academy of Social Sciences, exposed and denounced the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the pro-U.S., pro-Japanese elements and flunkeyists who are foolishly trying to block the way to the country's reunification, undermining the lofty ideal of the north-south joint statement supported by the entire Korean people and the peoples the world over. He said:

"The reactionary forces at home and abroad are now openly scheming to create grave obstacles to the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. Our just proposal advanced at such a time, a proposal for holding a joint conference of political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea, I am sure, will provide the most reliable conditions for surmounting all the obstacles laid in the way of reunification and solving the question of reunification in a peaceful way by the internal force of the nation by giving full play to democracy and by mobilizing all the patriotic democratic forces that fully reflect the will of the masses of the people."

Yun Son Ho, Chairman of the Management Board of the Tanggok Co-operative Farm in Kangnam county, quoted the words of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung: "We want to have contact not only with south Korean 'National Assemblymen' but also with broad sectors of political and public figures in south Korea. In other words, we hold that all the political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea should get together for a political consultative conference and exchange a wide range of views on the question of national reunification." Then he said as follows:

"As clearly shown in the north-south high-level talks held in Pyongyang and Seoul, if contacts and negotiations are realized between the north and the south, mutual distrust and misunderstanding can be removed and common points be found and concrete measures can be taken for reunification.

So we think that in order to accomplish the great national cause of the country's reunification, multilateral negotiations should be held around one table by personages of all political parties and public organizations of the north and the south representing the interests of the people of all walks of life including the workers, peasants and intellectuals who make up the absolute majority of the nation.

The sooner the convocation of a joint conference of political parties and public organizations of the north and the south is realized, the more favourable conditions will be created for our people's cause of reunification."

Ho Song Hak, tunnelling platoon leader of the "20th Founding Anniversary of the DPRK" pit at the Samsin Colliery, had this to say:

"Our recent proposal proceeds from an earnest desire for maximum acceleration of the cause of the country's reunification, the greatest aspiration of the nation. One who values the future of the country and the nation has no ground for objection to it, I believe. We want the political parties and social organizations of south Korea to respond to our proposal as soon as possible."

U.S. Imperialism Must Stop Manoeuvrings to Use United Nations in Perpetuating Split of Korea

On August 24 last the U.S. imperialists issued what they called the statement of the spokesman of the U.S. State Department manifesting its stand in connection with the debate of the Korean question at the forthcoming 27th session of the UN General Assembly.

In the official statement the U.S. imperialists schemed to prevent the placing of the new item put forth by Algeria and many other peace-loving countries on the agenda of the UN General Assembly, and its debate, babbling that "we see no advantage to a debate of the Korean question" in the UN General Assembly, and that "such a discussion could only jeopardize the continued progress in the talks between north and south Korea" and the like.

This is a link in the criminal manoeuvres to maintain south Korea as their permanent colony and military base and perpetuate the split of Korea by keeping south Korea as ever under the occupation of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and maintaining the "United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a vicious tool for the execution of the policy of aggression and war.

This also shows that, even after the announcement of the historic north-south joint statement which solemnly declared internally and externally that the country should be reunified independently by rejecting the outside forces, the U.S. imperialists are persistently scheming to abuse the United Nations in hampering the reunification of Korea and perpetuating her split.

We vehemently condemn and denounce the U.S. imperialist manoeuvre as an intolerable challenge to the Korean people desiring an independent, peaceful reunification of their country and to the progressive people of the world supporting the Korean people's struggle and as a criminal act trampling underfoot the United Nations Charter.

Prompted by the aim of aggression on Korea, the U.S. imperialists in the past took the question of Korea's reunification into the United Nations in a desperate opposition to the unanimous desire of the Korean people, manipulated illegal "resolutions on the Korean question" and, furthermore, concocted the "UNCURK" and the "United Nations Command" to obstruct Korea's reunification and foster national split.

Life has long proved that in the past 20 years and more the "UNCURK" has been used as a tool of aggression on Korea by the U.S. imperialists, who abused the UN flag, and that the "UN Command" has been utilized as a means to justify the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army.

Therefore, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has resolutely opposed the discussion of the "Korean question" based on the report of the "UNCURK" in the United Nations on the one hand and demanded on the other the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and the dissolution of the "UNCURK."

And a new phase has opened for the solution of the reunification question as a result of the north-south high-level talks and the proclamation made by both sides internally and externally that they would achieve the country's reunification independently in a peaceful way, rejecting the interference of outside forces. The new developments urgently demand that the United Nations take measures for removing obstacles to the independent and peaceful settlement of the question of Korea's reunification by the Korean people.

It is totally right that Algeria and many other UN member nations advanced a new agenda item, "On Creating Favourable Conditions to Promote an Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea," proposing to bring it up for discussion at the coming UN General Assembly session in conformity with the changed situation in Korea, and stressing the need to remove obstacles to Korea's reunification.

Nevertheless the U.S. imperialists are trying in every way to prevent the inclusion of this new item in the agenda and its debate in the United Nations.

It is ridiculous that the U.S. imperialists make such an attempt, shamelessly clamouring that the discussion of the Korean question in the United Nations "will not help" the solution of the reunification question through north-south negotiations.

The U.S. imperialists are machinating to delay the discussion of the Korean question in the United Nations under the pretext of waiting to see the result of contacts now going on between the north and the south at a time when a new phase for independent, peaceful reunification has opened in Korea and voices are ringing out ever louder in demand of measures for removing obstacles to the solution of the question of Korea's reunification in the United Nations. This is a scheme to hamper the reunification of Korea and perpetuate her split and cook up "two Koreas" by abusing the United Nations. It can never be justified, nor will it be tolerated.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The U.S. army's occupation of south Korea and their policy of aggression are the main obstacles to the peaceful reunification of our country and the democratic development of south Korean society. They are the root of all the present misfortunes and sufferings of the south Korean people." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., pp. 140-141.)

The U.S. imperialists should desist at once from manoeuvring to abuse the United Nations in hindering the reunification of Korea and in perpetuating her split, withdraw from south Korea immediately and dissolve without delay the "UNCURK," a band of swindlers on their payroll.

Now is the time for the United Nations to discharge the responsibility it assumed before the Korean people in conformity with the unanimous national aspiration of the Korean people and the demand of the times and with the principles of the United Nations and the fundamental spirit of the charter.

The United Nations must take measures for removing obstacles to the independent, peaceful solution of the question of the country's reunification by the Korean people themselves on the principles of national self-determination.

On the basis of the discussion of the new item on Korea, the United Nations must first of all prohibit the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea from abusing the UN flag, stop the activities of the "UNCURK" and, further, take measures for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea.

Li Jip

Letter of Protest of Women and Mothers in Pyongyang

Denouncing South Korean Rulers for Selling Off Children to United States

The news that 155 children, most of them less than one year old, were sold off to the United States under the name of "adoption" touched off a wave of indignation among women and mothers in Pyongyang.

On August 28 they held a mass meeting, where a letter of protest was adopted to denounce the treacherous act of the south Korean rulers with surging indignation and resentment against them.

The entire mothers and women in the northern half of the Republic can hardly repress surging indignation and resentment against the south Korean rulers, upon hearing this shuddering news at a time when the whole nation is aflame with a new desire for peaceful reunification after the publication of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification, set forth by the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, the letter said.

It resolutely protested against and denounced this criminal act with national indignation.

The south Korean reactionaries offered south Korean youths to U.S. imperialism to be used as cannon fodder in its war of aggression in Viet Nam, traded off thousands of nurses to foreign countries as slaves under the cloak of "export of manpower" and sold off over 7,500 children to foreign slave traders under the name of "adoption," the letter pointed out, and went on:

The thrice-cursed act committed by the south Korean authorities reveals that they trample underfoot elementary humanitarianism by selling off even innocent children behind the curtain of the north-south Red Cross talks though they palaver about "humanitarianism" and the sufferings of "separated families."

It is quite clear that with nothing can the south Korean rulers justify their treacherous act.

It is a product of the pro-American flunkeyist treachery of the south Korean rulers hell-bent on money-making that they sold off 155 children to the U.S. imperialists.

When the children of the northern half of our Republic are growing up without anything more to desire in the world as the flower bud of Korea and "king" of the country in the benevolent bosom of the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, the south Korean children are subjected to unbearable sufferings under the tyranny of the pro-American flunkeyists who are fond of advertizing the "superiority" of so-called "liberal democracy."

Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, said:

"The south Korean people and children are now going in rags and hungry under dual and treble exploitation and oppression and a large number of children are wandering about streets, denied the opportunities of learning."

Today in south Korea children of school age are wandering about streets, carrying empty cans instead of satchels, and are breathing their last, exhausted by hard toil as kitchenmaids, nursegirls or slaves.

All these miseries imposed upon the south Korean children must be removed. They must be provided with the same happiness as the children in the northern half of our Republic enjoy.

The letter said:

The south Korean rulers must atone before the nation for their crimes of trampling underfoot the human rights of mothers and selling off children and must immediately stop selling off fellow countrymen.

The mothers who were deprived of their dear children should, together with all other women and mothers of south Korea, resolutely denounce the crimes of the pro-American traitors and staunchly fight for the immediate return of their children sold off as slaves.

(Continued from Page 4)

without hesitation. They are free from care about their health and education.

The benevolent fatherly, respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"A large number of nurseries and kindergartens, where children are excellently brought up, have been set up and maintained at state and public expense. Women are thus provided with the conditions for participating in social labour."

Thanks to the deep concern of the fatherly Leader for children we have nurseries and kindergartens everywhere in the country and have solved the question of training our younger generations as reliable successors to our revolution who possess communist morals and the question of providing greater numbers of women with the conditions for actively taking part in socio-political life.

Before liberation, under Japanese imperialist rule our children and women lived in a wretched plight. In our country there was no single kindergarten for the children of working people. Working women were very afraid to marry and have children, because it would bring them loss of employment.

In the kindergarten I happened to meet and talk with a working mother, named Li Yong Yun, whose son was attending the kindergarten. She said:

"I remember what a life I lived in the past. When I was young, my mother left me alone at home and went to field work. Staying in the locked room, I cried for mother all the day and fell asleep with complete exhaustion. Now, what my life is like? I have three children. They attend week nursery and kindergarten. I am quite free from care about children and can put my heart into work."

Similar stories can be heard from many others. Indeed, all our working women enjoy the same benefits as Li Yong Yun does, because the most advanced nursery-school institution has been established in our country and children are brought up at state and public expense.

Li Yong Yun went on to say:

"Women here in the northern half of the Republic are provided with all the conditions for exercising equal rights practically. Now we have nothing to worry in our life. If we have any, it is about the fact that we cannot share this happiness with women in the southern half. Just a few days ago our newspapers and radios reported of the miserable life of a south Korean woman whose newborn baby was put in pledge for fee of medical treatment she had received for delivery. At the sad news I felt my heart rending."

Saying this, she breathed heavily. On her face over which a shadow passed, I could read her sympathetic feelings for the unhappy fellow woman in south Korea.

Such a mishap can never be seen here in the northern half where medical service is free for all people, education is free at schools of all levels from nursery school to college and university.

Our children play merrily and grow up in excellent conditions in the bosom of the fatherly Leader. Our women live and work with nothing more to desire. True, they are happy people.

Again keenly realizing the welfare of our people, I left the kindergarten where songs of happy children ring out.

Yun Jong Ok

DPRK Government Statement Dated July 31, 1972, Distributed in UN as Its Official Document

The statement of the DPRK Government dated July 31, 1972, which fully supported the joint proposal of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and many other peace-loving countries to place on the agenda of the 27th session of the UN General Assembly and discuss a new item entitled "On Creating Favourable Conditions to Promote an Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea" in conformity with the demand of the changed situation in Korea, and which strongly demanded the placing of this new item on the agenda of the UN General Assembly session this year, was distributed in the United Nations as its official document with the approach of the session, according to a report from New York on August 24.

DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Dam had sent a letter to the UN Secretary-General, requesting him to distribute the texts of the above-said statement as an official decument of the UN.

Fanatic Hullabaloo about the UN Question

Since the announcement of the north-south joint statement, certain south Korean rulers have ceaselessly let out utterances grossly violating the agreed points in the joint statement.

As is known to the world, both sides of north and south Korea agreed to achieve national reunification independently without reliance on foreign forces and without any outside interference and made public the agreement, which is the first principle of national reunification set in the joint statement.

This notwithstanding, even before the ink of their signature to the joint statement was dry they came out with the arguments going against the joint statement, saying that "the UN is not an outside force" and "Korea must be reunified through the UN-supervised election." In an attempt to justify their arguments they resort to demagogism setting their propaganda machines in full motion.

The master of Korea is the Koreans. It is only the Koreans who can solve the reunification question, an internal problem of our nation, as the master and as the direct partaker.

The UN is not our national force, and it cannot be the master in the solution of reunification question. It is a third party and outside force.

They have failed to present any data substantiating their argument that "the UN is not an outside force." They have only used sophism, saying that the UN is not an outside force because it is the "universal, international organization."

True, the UN is an international organization. No one refutes it.

Yet, the very nature of the UN as a world organization proves that it is not our national force and it is a third party and outside force in the Korean question.

In its Charter the UN declares the respect of self-determination of peoples and strictly prohibits its interference in internal affairs of any states. With this it owns itself to be a third party and outside force in solving matters within domestic jurisdiction of any states.

Nonetheless, developing their argument they have gone the length of saying that "the United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," an aggressive instrument of U.S. imperialism, is not an outside force and so are the U.S. imperialist occupation army which lord it over south Korea under the UN cloak. And they openly stated that they would "absolutely oppose" the occupation army's withdrawal and the dissolution of the commission. Further, they claimed that "Korea must be reunified under the UN supervision."

All the arguments graphically show what an attitude they are taking towards the north-south joint statement.

It is a well-known fact that the "UN army" stationed in south Korea is the U.S. imperialist aggression army and it has nothing to do with the UN.

As for the "UNCURK," it was set up illegally by U.S. imperialism completely violating the Charter of the UN and its purpose; it is an out-and-out tool of U.S. imperialism for Korean aggression existing under the usurped name of the UN.

Since 1950 when it was fabricated by U.S. imperialism at the 5th UN General Assembly, the "UNCURK" has committed every shameless, brazen-faced act—deception, concoction, fraudulence and jugglery—in order to cover and embellish under the UN flag all criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. This is a widely known fact.

Little wonder that a U.S. imperialist-financed propaganda machine said: "The only problem facing the UNCURK is to submit reports to the UN General Assembly in favour of the south Korean government."

As for the "UN-supervised election" advertized by certain south Korean authorities, it is an intolerable insult to the Korean people.

A north-south general election is not an election for setting up a permanent organ of international organization. It is the exercise of sacred sovereign right of the Korean people for electing their genuine representatives for the reunification of their country. There is no reason why it should be held under the supervision of any outside force.

The north-south general election can be a most fair election correctly reflecting the will and interests of our nation only when it is conducted by the Korean people themselves, free from any foreign interference.

What is the UN-supervised election like? It has been fully exposed by the ill-famed, swindling "elections" held in south Korea repeatedly.

Claiming the "UN-supervised election," they pursue a sinister aim to hold fraudulent "elections" with the help of the U.S. imperialist aggression army and the "UNCURK" and embellish their results under the UN name and expand the colonial ruling system of U.S. imperialism in south Korea to the northern half of the Republic.

All the utterings of certain south Korean rulers, in a nutshell, prove that they support the north-south joint statement in words but in deed they are violating it and that they speak for the independent peaceful reunification outwardly but in actuality they seek to attain an underhanded aim by drawing in outside forces.

Naturally, their perfidious acts have evoked denunciation and opposition of the south Korean people and the fair opinion of the world.

In an attempt to wriggle out of the predicament and divert public opinions, certain south Korean rulers, like a thief crying "stop thief," are slandering our side that is doing its best with all sincerity to realize the joint statement correctly.

To take an instance, they have vilified without any reason the statement of the Government of our Republic supporting the just stand of Algeria and other peace-loving countries which proposed to put to the discussion of the UN General Assembly a new agenda-item "On Creating Favourable Conditions to Promote an Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea," in the light of the changed situation in Korea following the announcement of the north-south joint statement.

It is clear to all that Algeria's initiative has it as its fundamental aim to remove the outside force standing in the way of Korea's reunification.

But, certain south Korean authorities, very fearful of the discussion of the proposal at the UN General Assembly, are frantic to baffle it, making hasty trips in foreign countries.

They are blowing up the slanders, saying that the DPRK Government is "self-contradictory" when it supported Algeria's move while taking the UN as an outside force and invariably opposing the UN debate of the "Korean question."

We never tolerate their outpourings full of perversion and distortion.

As is known to the world, the DPRK Government has all along maintained that the Korean question at the UN lies not in allowing the UN intervention in the reunification question but in removing the outside force obstructing Korea's reunification.

In the past, to justify their policies of aggression in Korea under the UN flag the U.S. imperialists fabricated the "Korean question" and brought it to the UN and manipulated it to adopt illegal decisions. They thus infringed upon the sovereignty of the Korean people wantonly and obstructed Korea's reunification.

That is why the DPRK Government has resolutely opposed the UN debate on the "Korean question" framed up by the U.S. imperialists and opposed its illegal decisions.

This stand of the DPRK Government is aimed at excluding outside interference in the reunification question, the internal problem of our nation; it fully accords to the spirit of the UN Charter which declared the respect of self-determination of nations.

Distorting the facts, however, certain south Korean rulers, shameless enough, are slandering our just stand taking it as the "denial" of "prestige and functions of the UN."

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"As for our stand towards the United Nations, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has respected the U.N. Charter up to now and has never violated it." ("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," Eng. ed., p. 38.)

It is the U.S. imperialists who have flagrantly violated the UN Charter and impaired its prestige.

The UN should take measures to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggression army occupying south Korea under the "UN" cloak and dissolve the "UNCURK," an aggressive instrument of U.S. imperialism. This is a precondition to the independent peaceful reunification of Korea.

Only by doing so, can the UN be true to its sacred Charter, redeem its past mistakes in the Korean question and recover its prestige desecrated by U.S. imperialism.

The support of the DPRK Government of Algeria's proposal is prompted by its desire to remove obstacles laid by the U.S. imperialists against Korea's independent peaceful reunification and thoroughly reject outside interference in the reunification problem and defend our national dignity and sovereignty.

This is not contradictory but fully conform to our consistent stand opposing the UN debate on the "Korean question" framed up by U.S. imperialism.

It completely accords with the principles of independent peaceful reunification set in the north-south joint statement; it is a just stand reflecting the unanimous desire of the entire people of north and south Korea for its earliest realization.

That certain south Korean rulers are dead set against the UN debate on Algeria's proposal while clinging to the "policy of preventing the debate" is nothing but an attempt to keep the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and the "UNCURK" in south Korea and "automatically prolong" the status quo of split Korea, in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression.

All the facts show that though they solemnly pledged themselves through the joint statement to strive to attain the independent national reunification without outside interference, they still hold to the outdated thinking of relying on outside forces and the fanatic design to achieve something with foreign backing.

With no amount of trickeries, can they justify their unfair stand. They must clearly realize that if they insist on relying on foreign forces impairing the dignity and interests of our nation, there will be no way-out for them.

Certain south Korean rulers should give up their anti-national attitude of depending on outside forces and following them and come back to the stand of the Korean people. They should stop acts which are contrary to the north-south joint statement and make sincere efforts to bring it into effect. Only by doing so, can they fulfill the obligation they assumed before our nation and have a good way-out.

Commentator

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (10)

January 12,1957

In connection with the unwarranted resolution on the Korean question adopted at the proposal of the U.S. imperialists at a plenary session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement.

With a renewed stress that the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves the statement said:

1) Under the present condition the armistice agreement in Korea should be observed first of all, and measures should be taken at the earliest date to convert the cease-fire into a durable peace, and all the foreign troops should be withdrawn simultaneously from the whole territory of Korea.

2) For an early settlement of the Korean question the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will exert continuous efforts to establish political, economic and cultural ties between north and south Korea and to explore the ways for peaceful reunification through negotiations with political parties, public organizations and personages in north and south Korea.

January 31, 1957

Chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society sent a letter to the "President of the ROK Red Cross Society."

In the message the DPRK Red Cross Society proposed that the organizations of the north and south Red Cross societies cooperate in the exchange of letters of inquiry between the families and relatives dispersed in the north and the south with a view to alleviating their sufferings, and for this purpose, representatives of the two societies undertake a regular exchange of the mails at a place which the South Korean Red Cross Society considers convenient.

The message also pointed out that the DPRK Red Cross Society was ready to give deep consideration to any proposal of the other side.

May 15, 1957

The preparatory committee of the Second National Conference of Journalists adopted a message inviting pressmen in south Korea.

Suggesting that journalists of the north and the south exchange opinions and discuss the ways and means of cooperation in public information and of their travel, the message said that if they sit together and talk open-heartedly, it will not only contribute to the development of the press and culture in our country but also help comprehensive interchange in the field of science and culture, and contribute to effecting contacts and negotiations between the two parts of the country.

Addressing the south Korean journalists, the message emphasized that the nation's press must serve in the cause of achieving the peaceful reunification of the country, the ardent desire of the nation.

June 10, 1957

The DPRK Olympic Committee sent a telegram proposing to the "ROK" Olympic Committee for a formation of single Korean teams by merger of the north and south Korean Olympic committees.

The telegram pointed out:

Believing that if, as now recommended by the International Olympic Committee, all the Korean athlets unite their efforts and talents and take part in the international athletic games as single national teams of Korea, they will attain greater successes, the DPRK Olympic Committee, which has consistently asserted for travel and contacts between north and south Korean athletes for exchange in physical culture and for participation in the international games by forming single Korean teams, expect an affirmative reply from your committee.

The Third Anniversary of Libyan Revolution

The Korean people send warm congratulations to the brave people of Libya on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Libyan revolution, their national holiday.

On September 1, 1969, the Libyan people overthrew the pro-U.S. reactionary feudal monarchy and proclaimed the Libyan Arab Republic. The victory of the Libyan revolution and the proclamation of the Libyan Arab Republic were a historic event of great significance in the life of the Libyan people.

In the past three years since the triumph of the revolution, the Libyan people have achieved great successes in the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country under the leadership of Chairman Moammer El Gaddafy of the Revolutionary Command Council of Libya.

In particular, the drastic measures taken by the Libyan people in abrogating all the unequal treaties concluded with the U.S. and British imperialists, dismantling military bases of aggression and completely expelling aggressive troops meant a signal victory in their struggle for consolidating their national independence and achieving the independent development of the country. The Libyan government and people nationalized many monopoly companies and banks of the foreign imperialists to wipe out the footholds of the foreign imperialists and their accomplices, the domestic reactionary forces, and to develop the national economy.

Recently the Libyan people have built the first natural gas compressing factory with an annual capacity of 3,600 million cubic metres. They are also setting up many factories and enterprises—oil refinery, cement factory, etc.

A new progress has been made in the agricultural production and in the educational and cultural fields.

In Libya a large number of farms formerly owned by the imperialists have been nationalized and co-operatives organized since the agrarian reform in 1970. Notably, in the period of the second five-year plan for economic development, which was started in 1970, the government envisaged three times greater investments than in the previous five-year plan period in order to rehabilitate and develop the ruined agriculture.

While constructing the national economy, the Libyan people are strengthening the defence capabilities and solidly building up the revolutionary forces, thus firmly defending their revolutionary gains from the enemy's encroachment.

Externally, the Libyan government and people oppose U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Israeli Zionists, resolutely support the struggle of the Palestinian people and actively strive for the common cause of the Arab people.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people positively support the just struggle of the Arab peoples and express firm solidarity with them." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 69.)

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the great successes achieved by the Libyan people in the building of a new life and express firm solidarity with them in their just struggle.

Though far apart from each other geographically, Korea and Libya are closely linked together for the community of their past positions and for their common aspirations for the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the independent development of the country.

The Libyan people give support to the Korean people in their righteous struggle for the expulsion of the U.S. imperialists from south Korea and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. This is a great encouragement to the just struggle of our people.

Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Libyan people will, in the future, too, be further strengthened and developed through the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle, the Korean people sincerely wish the Libyan people a greater victory in their struggle for the defence of the national dignity of the Arab people and the prosperity and development of the country.

Han Dok Hyon

Homicidal Japanese Imperialists Savagely Killed Korean Residents in Japan

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Racial discrimination and misanthropy are ideas inherent to the imperialists. We remember clearly how the Japanese scoundrels looked down upon Koreans and brutally slaughtered them in the past." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 480.)

The Japanese imperialists who imposed the most barbarous colonial slavery upon the Korean people from 1910 to 1945 were the incarnation of racial discrimination and misanthropy and they were cunning and cruel cut-throats and wicked burglars.

The massacre of Korean residents in Japan at the time of the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923 fully laid bare the brutal nature of the Japanese imperialist robbers.

It was one of the most outrageous criminal acts they committed against the Korean people in the past.

The holocaust of Korean residents in Japan by the Japanese imperialists was a criminal act prompted by political, aggressive and racialist aims.

The purpose they pursued in the massacre clearly showed this.

This brutal murder was a product of the manoeuvres of the Japanese imperialists for heading off the anti-Japanese struggle of Korean residents in Japan.

The villainous Japanese imperialists gave inhuman treatment to the Korean residents in Japan whom they forcibly took to Japan occupying Korea and enforcing colonial rule. Not only that. They subjected them to national humiliation and persecution of every description. As a result, the anti-Japanese sentiment of the Korean people reached the zenith before the Great Earthquake. Terror-stricken by this, the Japanese imperialists watched for a chance to repress the Korean nationals in Japan.

The massacre was part of the desperate machinations of the Japanese imperialists to extricate themselves from the serious political and economic crisis they were in at the time.

In those days they were facing a serious economic crisis. Due to the crisis the Japanese people lived in extreme poverty and the class struggle grew more intense. In 1922 the Japan Communist Party was founded and the worker-peasant movement gained momentum under its influence.

This was a great blow to the Japanese imperialists. Under such situation the Japanese imperialists intrigued to harshly suppress the communists and stamp out the working class movements in Japan taking advantage of the chance.

The Japanese people who seriously suffered from the Great Earthquake was discontented with their government for taking no relief measure. The Japanese imperialists tried to make the Japanese people hostile to the Koreans in Japan in order to prevent the discontent from growing into an anti-government class struggle. And they also tried hard to infuse the Japanese people with national prejudice and chauvinism so as to break the bonds of anti-imperialist joint struggle formed between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

The mass slaughter of Korean residents in Japan conducted to attain this purpose was a preconceived criminal act of the reactionary Japanese government and disclosed its aggressive nature in all its nakedness.

Rentaro Mizuno, the then Home Minister, and Kiichi Tanaka, the then War Minister, who were bosses of the reactionary Japanese government, were the direct organizer of this atrocity.

On September 1, 1923 a greatest earthquake in Japanese history occurred in the Kanto district.

That night, through the navy wireless station in Funabashi, Chiba Prefecture, the scoundrel Mizuno sent an emergency order to all parts of Japan "to extirpate Koreans." He spread a false rumour that "Koreans, taking advantage of the earthquake, are committing incendiarism everywhere, destroying buildings with explosives, poisoning drinking water, killing people, and assaulting Japanese people in groups carrying with them pistols, rifles and explosives."

It was a sheer lie.

It was fully laid bare by the fact that even the reactionary Japanese police authorities had to admit its falsehood, saying:

"Around three o'clock on the afternoon of September 2 the Vigilance Committee members came to the Komagome police station bringing a Korean who was said to have been carrying explosives and poisonous drugs with him. Upon investigation it became clear that the explosives were tinned pineapple and the poisonous drugs were sugar."

The Japanese imperialist aggressors formed the "martial law enforcement headquarters" with vicious generals and officers and whipped huge armed forces up to the repression of Korean residents in Japan. Huge armed forces—tens of thousands of army and navy men including the "Imperial Guard Division" and the First Division plus a large number of policemen in and around Tokyo—were mobilized for this suppression. Besides, with detached forces of the army and police, they organized the "Vigilance Committees," white terrorist organizations for extermination of Koreans, all over Japan. More than 3,200 "Vigilance Committees," were organized in Tokyo and neighbouring prefectures alone.

The massacre the Japanese imperialists carried out mobilizing their huge repressive apparatuses and terrorist organizations was a rare atrocity in its scale, cruelty and viciousness. And it more clearly showed their real nature as the incarnation of racial discrimination and misanthropy.

According to the curtailed figure made public in the document "The slaughter of Koreans in Japan," the Japanese imperialists killed in cold blood over 23,000 Korean residents in Japan in a little over two weeks beginning September 1, the day when the earthquake occurred.

A Korean who made an investigation on the spot at that time had this to say:

"The murder of Koreans conducted by Japs in the Kanto district in two weeks from September 1 to 15 was an atrocity unprecedented in the history of mankind. It was an murderous atrocity rarely to be found even in the world of wild beasts. The cruel murder of tens of thousands of our fellow countrymen is enough to make even demons blush with shame. The Japanese imperialists whipped their army and policemen stationed in two metropolitan prefectures and six prefectures up to the extermination of Koreans. Members of 'Young Men's Association' and 'Vigilance Committee' swayed their rifles, pistols, long swords, daggers, spears and bamboospears and iron hooks. Their shouts 'Wipe out Koreans!' shook the earth. Like wolves they ran amuck in groups to find Koreans combing even mountains, fields, rivers and plains, to say nothing of towns and villages. When they found Koreans they killed them outright mercilessly. Such being the situation, how could our bare-handed fellow countrymen escape death?"

In an attempt to pick out and kill all Koreans in Japan they made every refugee speak Japanese on the street and if his pronunciation sounded strange even a little they killed him outright ruthlessly taking him as a Korean.

In Yokohama they sprayed petroleum on a boat carrying 250 Koreans and burnt them to death.

A Japanese who saw with his own eyes such brutal murder committed by Japanese imperialist cannibals said:

"No tyrant could have thought out a heavier penalty than this. It seemed to me that a strange world devoid of any morality and sense reemerged."

The scoundrels committed a crime killing en masse 15,000 our fellow countrymen at the Narashino concentration camp in Chiba Prefecture.

Referring to this a foreign news dispatch said:

"The Japanese aggressor troops secretly shot to death sleeping Koreans detained in the Narashino concentration camp. Those who awoke from their sleep upon hearing gun shots were condemned to harsher persecution.

Of 15,000 Koreans, only a few people survived. The Japanese troops intended to wipe out Koreans."

The towering crime of the Japanese imperialists does not remains a mere historical fact. Today the Japanese militarists revived under the patronage of U.S. imperialism are intensifying their persecution and repression of Korean residents in Japan in collusion with the reactionaries at home and abroad. On the other hand they are more openly manoeuvring to stage a comeback to south Korea.

The Korean people never forget indelible crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists.

Their manoeuvres are designed to fascistize Japan and make her embark on overseas expansion and easily realize their avaricious design for aggression on Korea and Asia.

With their united strength the awakened Korean people and other revolutionary peoples in Asia will surely frustrate the vicious aggressive manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists.

Kim Byong Sam

DPRK Red Cross Society and South Korean Red Cross Society Exchange Texts of Statements of Authorities Concerned of Both Sides Guaranteeing Personal Security

In accordance with the points of agreement at the preliminary talks between the DPRK Red Cross Society and the South Korean Red Cross Society, the authorities concerned of each side of the talks issued a statement guaranteeing personal security and safety in activities to the personnel of the other side travelling and staying in its area for the full-dress talks and guaranteeing their safe return each time.

The texts of the statements were exchanged at noon on August 24 through the Panmunjom Red Cross liaison offices of both sides.

Friendship Visits

★ The delegation of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands headed by Comrade Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the Party and Chairman of the Council of War, left Pyongyang in the morning on Aug. 19 by air after visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

★ Lazar Mojsov, Permanent Representative of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, who came to visit our country on Aug. 19 at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry, left Pyongyang on the morning of the 25th by plane.

★ The delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Norway led by Tom Vraalsen, Department Director of the Foreign Ministry of Norway, arrived in our country on Aug. 19 for a visit at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry and left Pyongyang in the morning on the 25th by air.

★ The government friendship delegation of the United Republic of Cameroon headed by Vincent Efon, Minister of Foreign Affair of Cameroon, which came to pay a visit to our country on Aug. 20 at the invitation of the DPRK Government, left Pyongyang on the 24th by air.

★ A delegation of Danish parliamentarian group with Alfred Jensen, ex-member of the Danish parliament, as its head arrived in Pyongyang on Aug. 22 by air to visit our country upon the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

★ A women's basketball delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Yu Wen-huai, Vice-Director of the Propaganda Department of the Political Bureau of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed in Shenyang, came to Pyongyang on Aug. 22 by train for a visit to our country upon the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence.

★ A delegation of the Chinese side to the Korea-China Joint Committee of Border Railways headed by Yu Wei-tung, Vice-Director of the Kirin Provincial Railway Bureau of China, arrived in Pyongyang on Aug. 22 by train.

★ A delegation of the Upper Volta Friendship Association among Peoples headed by its Chairman Daouda Diallo arrived here on Aug. 22 by plane to visit our country at the invitation of the Korea-Africa Friendship Association.

★ A delegation of the All India-Korea Friendship Association led by its Vice-Chairman Shashi Bhushan, a parliament member of India, arrived here on Aug. 22 by plane for a visit to our country upon the invitation of the Korea-India Friendship Association.

★ A delegation of Hungarian agricultural scientists arrived in Pyongyang on Aug. 22 by plane to visit our country.

★ A delegation of the parliamentarian group of the Mongolian People's Republic with Z. Rhagwasuren, Vice-Chairman of the Grand People's Hural of the MPR, as its head came to Pyongyang on the 25th of August by train for a visit to our country at the invitation of the parliamentarian group of the DPRK.

★ The delegation of the National Union of Agricultural Producers' Cooperatives of Romania headed by its Chairman Gheorghe Petroscu, which had been visiting our country, left Pyongyang on Aug. 22 by air.

★ The delegation of the National Union of Tanganyika Workers led by its Deputy General Secretary Tungaraza left here on Aug. 22 by air after concluding its visit to our country.

"Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty," a Most Aggressive and Burglarious Treaty

The Korean people still remember the history of unpardonable crimes of Japanese imperialism which annexed Korea to Japan in a brigandish manner 62 years ago— on August 29, 1910.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors who had been playing all and every trick to invade Korea since the 1870's framed up the so-called "Korea-Japan annexation treaty" designed for complete occupation of Korea under the active support and patronage of U.S. imperialism and proclaimed it on August 29, 1910.

The "Korea-Japan annexation treaty" was a thoroughly aggressive treaty with which the Japanese imperialist aggressors "legalized" their colonial occupation of Korea and imposed an abject colonial slavery on the Korean nation.

It was also one of the most treacherous and criminal treaties with which pro-Japanese flunkeyists who were traitors to our nation and faithful lackeys of Japanese imperialism bartered away the country and the nation lock, stock, and barrel.

Due to the conclusion of the treaty the Korean people were condemned to unheard-of, harsh national and class oppression and exploitation by Japanese imperialism as its colonial slaves for 36 long years, with the 3,000-ri expanse of their land being totally trampled underfoot.

This was entirely attributable to the gangster-like aggressive acts of the Japanese imperialists against Korea and the country-selling treacheries of the pro-Japanese flunkeyists, their henchmen.

In 1905 the Japanese imperialists enforced in Korea the "protectoral rule" which was virtually a colonial rule. Especially in 1909 they worked out a plan for complete seizure of Korea with the active backing of U.S. imperialism and tried by hook or by crook for its early realization.

The desperate aggressive manoeuvres of the Japanese imperialists to bring Korea under their occupation met with a stiff resistance of the Korean people.

The anti-Japanese patriotic movement of the people and the struggle of the anti-Japanese volunteers army in Korea went on with tenacity and proved serious blows to the "Korea-Japan annexation" move of the Japanese imperialists. Katsura, the then Prime Minister of Japan and the boss of Japanese militarism, taken aback by the spirit of our people's resistance, raved that "the purport of annexation is good, but it is very difficult to put it into practice." This was by no means accidental.

The cunning Japanese imperialist aggressors egged the pro-Japanese traitors whom they had reared on to openly conduct the "Korea-Japan annexation movement."

Such pro-Japanese lackeys as Li Wan Yong, Song Byong Jun and Li Yong Gu, bribed by the Japanese imperialists and obsessed with the Japan-worship idea at that time, unhesitatingly launched the "annexation campaign" vying with each other.

Whereas traitor Li Wan Yong prated "we will leave everything at the disposal of Japan," quisling Song Byong Jun asked for 100 million won as a reward for his treachery.

Besides, the traitors affiliated with "Iljinhoe," a pro-Japanese cat's paws organization led by them, made public the "petition for annexation" drafted by the Japanese imperialist aggressors in December 1909.

Then, the Japanese imperialist aggressors, describing the detestable petition as one "representing the one million membership and twenty million people," gave the false impression that the Korean people hoped for "annexation."

The most shameless traitors, applauding this with hands, even jabbered that the "Korea-Japan annexation treaty" was a natural demand because Korea would be able to remain in existence only when it "relies" on Japan.

With no amount of trickery, however, the Japanese imperialist aggressors could hoodwink the Korean people or break the daily growing anti-Japanese spirit. So, they appointed the then War Minister Terauchi, a ferocious militarist, as the third "Resident-General" of Korea and pushed forward the last-stage work for complete seizure of Korea, mercilessly quelling the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people at the point of bayonet.

As soon as he set his blood-stained foot on Korean soil in July 1910, the rascal increased the number of the Japanese gendarmes from 800 to 2,000 at a bound and set up 1,562 gendarmerie substations and allocated thousands of assistants of the gendarmerie. These scoundrels indulged in swindle, profiteering, robbery, rape, and cracked down on the anti-Japanese secret organizations and anti-Japanese activities of the Korean people.

While further expanding the network of setups for repression by force of arms, Terauchi the rascal threatened the feudal government through demonstrations of armed forces and banned "Taehan Maeil Sinbo" and various other publications to shut the eyes and ears of the Korean people.

The Japanese imperialists covered the whole of Korea with forests of bayonets in this way and set about putting final touches to the rapacious "Korea-Japan annexation."

Spreading a watertight dragnet to watch the movements of the people, the Japanese imperialists put "Iljinhoe" under their thumb and used it as their pliant tool.

On August 22, 1910, Terauchi, an ill-famed boss of aggressors, besieged the Korean Royal Palace and all sections of the puppet government with Japanese imperialist gendarmes and policemen, massed armed forces in Seoul and posted a sentry at a distance of every 30 metres to draw a stringent cordon. Then he forced the pro-Japanese traitors to sign the draft of the treaty.

On the other hand, traitor Li Wan Yong was given a promise by the Japanese imperialists that he would be "granted an imperial bounty enough to enjoy a luxurious life till the end of his life." Prattling that "the treaty admits of no choice or revision for its clear aim," he affixed his signature to it offhand, which was an intolerable treachery to the nation.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors made public the treaty on August 29, a week after its conclusion, for fear of the resistance of the Korean people.

After gobbling up Korea, the Japanese imperialists enforced an unprecedentedly barbaric colonial rule over it.

They resorted to every conceivable means to keep Korea under their perpetual occupation, but they could not dampen the patriotic spirit and fighting will of our people.

Due to the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, Japanese imperialism was eventually defeated and our country was liberated from its colonial yoke.

The history of the bloodthirsty aggression of the Japanese imperialists against Korea does not remain merely an old story. Japanese militarism is engrossed in its malicious scheme to repeat the history of aggression by a still more craftier method than before.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our people can never allow the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists to rob them of their country and become slaves for the latter, and repeat the disgraceful history of 1910 when their country was lost." ("New Year Address," 1972, Eng. ed., p. 25.)

Today the Japanese militarists, revived under the segis of U.S. imperialism, have dipped their tentacles of aggression deeper into south Korea.

Since the conclusion of the aggressive "ROK-Japan treaty" at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, they have spurred on their aggression against south Korea on a fuller scale with pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese flunkeyists of south Korea as a guide; They have stepped up their reinvasion in all spheres of its politics, economy, military affairs and culture.

Meanwhile, the pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese elements and flunkeyists of south Korea are begging for the permanent stationing of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in south Korea and actively ushering the Japanese militarists into south Korea, thus again committing treacherous acts. They are reducing south Korea to a dual colony of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

But the disgraceful history of 1910 when our country was ruined cannot be repeated.

All the people in north and south Korea will force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and resolutely smash the reinvasion scheme of Japanese militarism against south Korea by the united efforts of the whole nation and will surely accomplish the cause of independent, peaceful reunification of the country, making a clean sweep of the ideas of dependence on foreign forces and the ideas of flunkeyism.

Kim Chol Nam

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon* No. 13014-274178